[illegible]

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on Public Printing and the Senate resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace.

The House branch of the latter committee consists of Messrs. Caldwell, Brown of Mecklenburg, and Cowles.

Mr. Shepherd, by leave, introduced a bill in reference to the right of challenge of jurors. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1864.

ON THIS DAY WE WILL SELL ONE FINE Stallion, 4 years old last spring, Morgan stock, well broke to Harness, two work Horses, one light open Carriage and one large Family Carriage, together with many other articles. The House and Lot heretofore advertised to be rented will be rented on the same day.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 29-3t Auctioneers.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Phoenix are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864. NO. 15.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Graham, of N. C., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary in [illegible] to be made, the enumeration of the people of the several Confederate States according to the requirement of the Constitution, article 1, section 2, clause 3.

On motion of Mr. S., the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of Gen. Order No. 77, revoking the details of all men between 18 and 45.

Mr. Orr introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate how many officers of the Confederate States have been tried under the acts of Congress "to punish drunkenness in the army," and how many convictions have been had on such trials.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Goode, of Va., offered a resolution that a special committee be appointed to inquire what additional legislation is necessary to correct the abuse existing in the present system of conscription. Adopted.

Mr. J. T. Leach of North Carolina offered the following—

JOINT RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF LIBERTY.

Whereas, the unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit and by legislative enactments, with the reserved right of the States, provided in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, has been the prolific cause of a cruel, bloody, and relentless war that has no parallel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world between a people professing the Christian religion;

And whereas, the citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure.

And whereas, we the Representatives of the people of the Confederate States, desiring to place ourselves fairly before our constituents, our enemies and the civilized world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, nor with the inalienable rights of freemen.

Resolved, That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance, and that any attempt to infringe upon those rights should be resisted by all lawful and proper means.

Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress; to the end that peace may be restored and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated, we will agree to treat for peace, and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments, or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the South.

Mr. Leach said:

Mr. Speaker: The resolutions that I hold in my hand, and that I propose to read, by the permission of the Chair, are not intended as an apple of discord in our midst. I trust, sir, that they may not produce discord in our midst. All I ask is, that they may have a calm, careful, unprejudiced hearing.

We do not offer them unadvisedly. I have consulted my friends as to the propriety of introducing them, as well as the proper time and circumstances. There is a different opinion as to the propriety of time and circumstances.

I do not offer them for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the enemy. That has been effectually done by the President in his speech in in Macon, Ga., and more effectually strengthened by the governors of the Confederate States and the President, when they recommended the use of negroes as soldiers in the Confederate army. I do not offer them for the purpose of discouraging our heroic soldiers, who have braved the leaden hail of death upon the bloody battlefield. I believe it will arouse them to know that they are fighting for something more dear to them than the negro.

I offer them because I believe there is something practical in them. I offer them because I am satisfied that my constituents, both citizens and soldiers, desire an honorable peace. I offer them because I am satisfied that the prayers of Christians, statesman and patriots have been poured out for peace, and that the great heart of the nation is pulsating for peace. I offer them because I know that war is a relentless, cruel, blind monster, killing where he cannot make alive, and reaping where he has not sown.

[Mr. Leach desires to be understood as not including the "border States" in his resolutions, the ordnances of secession having been adopted in the "Cotton States" long before the "border States" went out The latter acted under the pressure of circumstances over which they had no control.]

Mr. Montague, of Va., said he did not resign saying anything when he entered the hall to-day, but he was unwilling to let the resolutions of the gentleman from North Carolina pass without a protest. He reviewed them eloquently and tersely, and moved that they be rejected.

Numerous gentlemen called the question.

Mr. Leach asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the House seemed to rise simultaneously to sustain the call.

The roll being called all the members voted in the affirmative except Messrs. Fuller, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Ramsey and Turner—all of North Carolina.

Messrs. Fuller, Ramsey and J. M. Leach, after the vote was announced, asked leave to change their votes, as they had voted in the negative under the apprehension that it would be regarded as a discourtesy to an honorable colleague.

Their votes were, with the consent of the House, recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. J. M. Leach states that he knew there was no member on the floor from North Carolina who desired peace upon any other terms than eternal separation from the North.

[Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the Chair.]

On motion of Mr. Russell the House went into secret session.

The doors being opened, the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—Scouts and deserters report considerable activity on the part of the enemy as if preparing for a move on our right.

It is reported here that Rosecrans has succeeded Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Nov. 28—Roger A. Pryor, now a private in the cavalry, was captured yesterday whilst exchanging papers. It is alleged that the enemy acted treacherously.

All very quiet.

No signs to-day of active operations on the part of the enemy.

The London Times on the Seizure of the Florida.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The London "Times" of the 8th devotes a leader to the seizure of the *Florida* in the Harbor of Bahia. It says the indignation of the Brazilians at this gross insult to neutral hospitality is described as intense. The exequatur of the United States Consul was at once withdrawn by the Governor and the arms of the Consulate torn down by the people.

The great body of merchants at Bahia at once signed a document emphatically denouncing the seizure as an open defiance an international law and forwarded a remonstance to the New York Chamber of Commerce with a request to investigate the matter before adjudging to the captors the reward of five hundred thousand dollars for the sake of which this outrage believed to have been committed.

The "Times" presumes the government of the United States will repudiate the nefarious act, but fears some of Mr. Barnum's countrymen will chuckle over the shameless audacity.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—A Washington telegram in the Philadelphia "Inquirer," 26th, says several European powers have communicated to our government their disapproval of our seizure of the Florida, and have been politely informed that they need not have troubled themselves about it as the Administration never attempted to justify it.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—The Senate adopted House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and command for recent victories.

Various bills and resolutions were introduced.

In the House the subject of impressment was referred to a special committee of one from each State.

Mr. Foote submitted a resolution affirming that the government and people of the Confederate States have a deep interest in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, but if recognition by the United States be longer delayed it might become our true policy to consent to yield the great principle embraced in the Monroe doctrine.

The House then resolved into secret session.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.—Northern papers of the 26th received.

They contain nothing from Sherman except the accounts copied from Georgia papers.

The Louisville "Journal" reiterates its statement, that Hood's army occupies Waynesboro, Tenn. Thomas' army is at Pulaski.

Attorney General Bates has resigned. Preconcerted attempt was made on Friday night to burn all the principal Hotels in New York. Barnum's Museum was also fired. The fires were soon suppressed. A destructive fire occurred at Newbern, N. C., on the 19th, Gold 219.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE--SESSION 1864.

This body met on Monday, the 21st instant. We give below a full and correct list of the members elect to the two branches:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress:*

ONE SQUARE 10 LINES, OR LESS.

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged [illegible] a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or *cash*.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-2w* Graham, N. C.

Cakes, Cakes,

CAKES!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE

OLD FASHION

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

MAHER & JORDAN'S.

Nov 12-6t

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

Southern Express Company,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB, dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
Nov 24-4t

To Farmers,

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron & Brass Works.
Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d2w&wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashvil'e
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible], N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of notifying them letter by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and [illegible] to renew in time.

We had a call from Hon. J. T. Leach yesterday morning, who, we regret to learn, has been called home on account of the severe illness of his wife. By reference to the Congressional summary, which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that, on Friday last, Mr. Leach offered peace resolutions which caused some debate and created some little excitement. We are glad to see that the honorable gentleman is discharging his duty to his constituents, and that he is making zealous efforts for peace, but we have no idea that the few Conservatives in the body will be able to accomplish anything, for we are assured that the majority, unable or unwilling to grapple with the great questions that are before them and save the country from the despotism and ruin that threatens it, are disposed to yield to all the monstrous propositions of the Executive for unlimited power, and thus fasten the yoke of tyranny upon the people.

We regret that Mr. Leach is compelled to be absent from his post at Richmond when grave questions are before the House, and we trust that the condition of his family may improve so that he can soon return. We shall recur to his Resolutions again.

Legislative Summary.

E. D. Hall, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate for the county of New Hanover, was qualified and took his seat yesterday.

Mr. Pool's resolutions on the subject of peace were referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Pool and Ellis on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Caldwell, Brown of Mecklenburg, and Cowles on the part of the House. Several bills and resolutions were introduced, and several were read a 2d or 3d time, for which see proceedings. Mr. Warren introduced an important resolution which we set forth in full in our Senat proceedings. A joint select committee was appointed on the subject of the public printing. The two Houses were in session but a short time, the committees not yet having had time to prepare work for the action of their respective bodies.

The State Printing.

We observe that the Legislature, on the motion of Mr. Odom, of Northampton, has raised a Joint Committee on the Public Printing. We presume the object is largely to increase the price now paid for the public printing, as we see the new printer is offering two dollars per thousand for composition, when the former printer received only one dollar per thousand. We should raise no objection to paying the State printer a fair price for his labor, provided justice is done to the former printer. We learn, on good authority, that he has not only not made anything by his labor, but that he has lost thousands of dollars on the Public Work. Pay the new printer what is just and right, but do not let party prejudice or personal feeling prevent the Legislature from doing justice to the former printer.

Having commenced the election of officers we trust the Legislature will go ahead until all the patronage at its disposal is bestowed, and then the other and equally as important work of the session can go on without that discord and want of harmony which must be experienced until the offices are disposed of.

We are glad to learn, in this connection, that it is pretty well agreed that Hon. E. G. Reade is to be elected to succeed Mr. Dortch in the Senate of the Confederate States. Mr. Reade is certainly the choice of the people, and if the members of the Legislature desire to reflect the sentiments of those from whom all power is derived they will not hesitate a moment. Mr. Reade is our first, last and only choice.

The difficulty between Messrs. Foote and Swan, members of Congress from Tennessee, has been honorably adjusted by their colleagues. Nothing is said about John Mitchell, and there may yet be a meeting between Foote and the leader Editor of the *Examiner*.

VIRGINIA.

We received Petersburg and Richmond papers of Friday and Saturday by yesterday's mail, but they contained but little news. The *Express* thinks Grant is preparing for some kind of a demonstration in front of that city. That paper of Saturday says:

> There was some activity manifested along the lines of our right yesterday, and during the morning some skirmishing occurred, but nothing was developed and nothing was accomplished. It is evident that the enemy is threatening some move in that quarter, and is endeavoring to feel his way. He can make no movement, however, but what he will find himself closely watched, and full preparations made to meet and check it.
>
> Intelligent scouts who left Grant's lines day before yesterday, report that he is gradually moving his troops towards our right. The weather has become beautiful and the roads are not so bad now that military operations cannot be renewed. The probability is, therefore, that Grant will yet make the attempt on our right, which the late rains temporarily frustrated. His sudden return to the army from the North, is not without significance. He wishes to discover with his own eyes, whether Petersburg is being evacuated or not, and whether General Lee has detached a large portion of his army to head off Sherman, in his bold dash through Georgia. He will most probably make a reconnoissance in force to ascertain this fact.

SHERMAN STILL ADVANCING.

[illegible]

We have Augusta papers of Friday and Saturday, but they throw but little light on the situation. Heavy reinforcements are said to be arriving at Augusta, and panic has given way to a feeling of confidence. We copy from the papers before us:

[From the Chronicle & Sentinel of Friday.]

FROM THE GEORGIA ROAD.

Trains ran up as far as Greensboro yesterday. Passengers could impart no information concerning the whereabouts of the enemy.

One hundred and forty-six Yankee prisoners were brought down last night from Athens.—They were "gobbled up" by Graham's scouts, Texan Rangers and squads of other commands.

There was a rumor in town last night that the main body of Sherman was progressing towards the Altamaha river. Another rumor stated that a body of the Federals was within sixteen miles of Sparta. We cannot vouch for the truth of either of these rumors. We merely give them as reported to us.

FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Gen. Wheeler, with about ten thousand men, has crossed the Oconee and effected a junction with Gen. Wayne. Gen. Wayne has successfully defended the bridge over the Oconee river. On this road the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, who fought under him, have acquitted themselves nobly.

The enemy have left Gen. Wayne's front, and are supposed to have joined the main body.

There are no Yankees this side of the Oconee river.

MYSTERIOUS.

The whereabouts of the main body of the Yankee army is involved in mystery, and there is not a military man in this city that can definitely locate them, in our opinion. We should not be like Macawber, waiting for "something to turn up," but should "turn up something" ourselves.

[From the Chronicle & Sentinel of Saturday.]

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE WOODS—SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON MILLEDGEVILLE—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, ETC.

MADISON, Nov. 24, 1864.

My last letter gave you a hurried account of the hurried closing of the Legislature. After the adjournment on Friday night, there was much uncertainty as to the most safe and practicable means of getting home. The Yankees were reported near Clinton, and it was feared that the Macon train would be captured. Still, nearly all the members, save a few who had private means of conveyance, took the Saturday's train for Gordon. Reaching there at daylight, their fears of an interruption of the road were realized. No train had left Macon on account of the rumored approach of the Yankees on Griswoldville, via Clinton. The train immediately returned for Milledgeville and Eatonton, bringing some who had gone down but a few hours before. They reported that some took the "people's line," on foot, for Hawkinsville; some took to the woods, and some remained with Micawber like serenity at Gordon, waiting for something to turn up; and that is the last intelligence that your special has of the panic-stricken debating society which took such hasty leave of the capitol.

In company with a few residents of this section, I took the train for Eatonton. In avoiding Scylla we soon found ourselves running upon Charybdis, for when within a mile of Eatonton, a courier came galloping out to stop the train, and announced that the enemy were within a few miles of town, and were expected every moment.

A number of us took to the woods, supposing that the train would go no further, but after a little delay, to our surprise, it moved on for towon. We determined to move across the fields and woods several miles to the Madison road, and having in the party a native of the county, who knew every cow path, he took the lead. After several hours of very heavy marching, we sat down to rest and deliberate on the situation.—A waggish member of the party declared that he felt perfectly secure if the Yankees did get him, as he had a copy of the Peace Resolutions in his pocket! Another—a country esquire—consoled himself with belonging to the "Judiciary," and thought neither the Governor nor the Yankees would hurt him. The member of the Legislature felt sure that body had done nothing especially offensive to any Yankee who was reasonable.—While each was thus deliberating jocosely of his probable fate should we fall into their vile hands, we moved on, and after tugging valise, trunks and bundle for several miles more, we found ourselves on the railroad a mile below where we left it. So much for a pilot who "knew the country."

Disgusted with the success of this, our first flank movement, we moved on to Eatonton to prepare for another, which, as the sequel will show, was a brilliant success. We found Eatonton agitated. The streets were thronged with horsemen, some moving out to look for the enemy, and some prudently moving the other way. The windows and piazzas were lined with ladies and children—many of the former and all the latter very pretty—and all dreading the advent of the vile vandals whose despicable character is best illustrated in the fact that they are the terror of the helpless and pure. A village waiting for the Yankees, is a picture worthy a Hogarth. Leaving our baggage, we took a hasty dinner, determined to keep the road to Madison, until our pickets should notify us of the approach of the Yankees. About three o'clock a scout came dashing down the road at a Gilpin speed, crying "to the woods"—"to the woods," and we wooded. Waiting several hours in the rain, under a rail pen improvised for the occasion, we determined to go out on the road and see what was going on. We had not travelled a hundred yards, before a party of cerulean clad equestrians came dashing up, and in a very polite and insinuating manner briefly requested us to halt.—The request was accompanied with most significant cocking of carbines and pistols, which, brought to a horizontal attitude in one's front are very persuasive, especially to an unarmed civilian—and we halted. After a brief and hurried talk, in which we were questioned very closely about the country, troops in the vicinity, &c., they drove on. We gathered from their actions that they were the advance guard of the [illegible] from Madison, and were expecting to meet another force, from Monticello at the fork near by.

[illegible] that other [illegible] and other [illegible] motley [illegible] resolved [illegible] until they should pass. We therefore returned to our pen, and staid until morning. We then proceeded through the woods, within hearing distance of the road. Late on Sunday their main column [illegible] it very difficult to avoid them. They swarmed through the fields shooting [illegible] ing indiscriminately, until late in the night. We were more in dread of being [illegible] bushwhackers, than we had of being [illegible] and probably should have kept the road. But we now had no choice but to avoid them if possible. Their wagons were rumbling along the Monticello road on our left, and on the [illegible] road on the right, while they swarmed in the [illegible] between. We could hear them talk, and [illegible] their caps explode, as they passed within a few feet of us. The night was intensely cold, wet and dark, save when the distant gleam of a burning house lighted up the horizon. Their main columns were passing from about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, until about nine o'clock at night. The next day they were passing during the morning, and we continued in the woods. This was our third day out, during which time it had rained continually, and we had subsisted on parched corn.

On Tuesday morning we determined to take the road and push on. Going to Mr. Credel's place we found his fine house in ashes and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead. They looked like good stock and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them. A number of Mr. C's negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling houses were burned until we reached the fine farm of Hon. Joshua Hill. This is a perfect wreck. A large gin house full of cotton, corn cribs, dwelling—all a smouldering ruin. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. Besides the cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, potatoes, several hundred of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule and many negroes, are gone. No farm on the road to this place, and as far as we can hear towards Atlanta escaped their brutal ravages. They ravaged the country below here to the Oconee river. The roads were strewn with the debris of their progress. Dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn, wheat, cotton, books, paper, broken vehicles, coffee mills, and fragments of nearly every specie of property that adorned the beautiful farms of this county, strew the wayside, monuments of the meanness, rapacity of the people who boast that they are not robbers and do not interfere with private property.

In Madison, they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market house. They gutted every store, and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug store and several other houses, and their officers, with a show of magnanimity, aided to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meat, or a peck of meal or flour. Many negroes were enticed away from homes of comfort to share the uncertain fortunes of a winter march to the coast, and then—freedom to starve. Families of wealth have not a house servant left, and those who were the most trusted were often the first to leave.

The Yankees entered the house of my next door neighbor, an old man of over three score years, and tore up his wife's clothes and bedding, trampling her bonnet on the floor, and robbing the house and pantry of nearly every thing of value. There was no provocation for any of these acts, for everybody treated them civilly, and offered them all they wanted to eat. Their excuse is, that they cannot control their men.—Many of them, including their officers, behave civilly; and my humble domicil escaped any serious depredations.

Those citizens who remained at home, and watched their premises, lost little save horses, food and stock. Those who, from any cause, chanced to be away lost all. A lady on the Eatonton road, whose father is in the army, feeling afraid to stay at home, went to the house of a neighbor and on returning found every plate broken, every knife and fork and spoon gone, and her own clothes stripped to shreds and scattered about the lot.

No definite estimate can be formed of the plans or future movements of the enemy, or of their numbers. Those who passed through here were said to consist of Slocum's corps, under command of Gen. Williams, and were estimated at 8,000 to 10,000. They were chiefly infantry, with three batteries of artillery. They had quite a large wagon train with pontoon bridges. They boasted that they were now wiping us out effectually; that they would destroy Macon, Augusta and Savannah, and then go into South Carolina and end the war at Charleston. They evidently went through Milledgeville, and their other column has doubtless by this time reached Macon. From all that I can learn they left Atlanta with four corps, of about 35,000 men, nearly half of whom are raw drafted men, who have no stomach for the war. They are being captured in the vicinity continually. Several have come in to-day, who have been lying in the woods until their rear guard left, in order to desert.

By the time they reach the barren pine belt below Milledgeville, they will find Georgia a hard road to travel, and if we can confront them with a small force, and harrass their flanks vigorously, they will met few ships to greet them when they reach the coast. It is a desperate game, and in this fertile belt they can play it successfully, but the swamps will be fatal to them. They have unquestionably caused much suffering, and to-night families who had an abundance last week, have scarcely a day's subsistence. The greatest inconvenience is horses. There is plenty in the country yet, but there is no horses to haul it. Our citizens are in distress also for wood for the same reason.

I fear I have been a little prolix. The theme is a suggestive one. I could fill your paper with facts and incidents connected with the reign of terror that marked the Federal visit here. They came in on Friday and left on Saturday. They evidently intend to visit Augusta, and will reach there soon. Are you ready to receive them?

ARISTIDES.

[illegible]

[illegible] crossing and report any movement of the enemy if made.

A party of Yankees passed through Greene county on Sunday. This is the greatest number that has ever been seen on this side of the Oconee.

The rumor that the enrolling officer in Green county was killed is not correct.

A large plundering Yankee cavalry band have encamped for the past few days at [illegible] between Eatonton and Waller's Ferry. Negro women report that they speak of moving to another section.

Much property had been destroyed in Jasper and Putnam, such as mills, gin houses, and some corn cribs and dwelling houses.

It was thought in Sparta on Wednesday, that the enemy's cavalry and infantry were moving down the Oconee towards the coast.

It is the current opinion up the road that Sherman's army is moving down between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.

[From the Constitutionalist of Friday.]

THE SITUATION.

The latest reliable intelligence from the direction of Macon comes from our scouts sent out from Sparta. These scouts, who came in last evening report that a body of from 600 to 1,000 Yankee cavalry had crossed the Oconee, and were moving slowly and cautiously towards Sparta.—We do not mean to advise the authorities, but would suggest some consideration of this raiding party. Could not a force of mounted men be gathered together in this vicinity, to harass, if not bag, the whole of them? Beyond some burning and stealing, this small band of troopers has no special significance. We have reason to believe that they will be seriously bushwhacked, and, we trust, cut to pieces.

One of the most encouraging features of this "invasion" is the fact, which we learn from the most undoubted authority, that hundreds of the enemy are straggling from their main bodies and searching for somebody to take them into custody. They are sprawling all about the country, and those who are not willing to surrender can be beautifully bushwhacked. Let all the old and young folks turn out and give the vandals a taste of Georgia State sovereignty. This demoralization of our enemy is most providential for us, and ought to stiffen the backbone of the most timid among us.

Three hundred prisoners arrived last evening from up the Georgia Road, and four hundred more are to arrive to-day.

These prisoners report that a division of three thousand of our cavalry has followed them all the way, dashing upon them constantly, picking up stragglers and capturing wagons.

Hampton's invincible cavalry will be with us, in a day or so, and hang upon their western flank.

Gen. Wayne has whipped Kilpatrick's cavalry division at the Oconee Bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

Wheeler, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point, at present unmentionable, and is giving them no rest, night or day.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western ridge of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition, thus far, to attempt its passage.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious, and ere long, Mr. Sherman will get a lashing that he little dreamed of when he made his "On to the Gulf." The gulf of perdition be upon him!

[From the Constitutionalist of Saturday.]

THE SITUATION.

We have information that the enemy's cavalry, 600 to 1000 strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at or near Devereux's, last Thursday night, about seven miles southwest of Sparta.

Another column is moving from Milledgeville with artillery. It crossed the Oconee and, pursuing the road leading through Washington county, by the way of Sandersville, will strike the Central Railroad about Station No. 14. This is a direct line to Savannah from Milledgeville.

A column, supposed to be Slocum's, numbering from two to three thousand infantry, is reported to be moving in conjunction with the cavalry above mentioned, on Sparta. At Sparta there are two roads, one leading to Augusta via Mayfield—another to Sandersville. Should this audacious raiding party come this way, we are prepared to bestow a proper and becoming chastisement. It is probable, however, that, after ravaging the country about Sparta, it will combine with the column moving on the road to Savannah.

Gen. Hardee telegraphs that he had left Macon perfectly secure. From Macon he went to Savannah to make certain dispositions in that quarter. He is now where his services are demanded.

A lamentable state of ignorance seems to exist as to the whereabouts of Sherman's main body. It appears to us that reliable scouts from Greensboro or Sandersville ought to know something about it. We hope our Generals are alive to the importance of such knowledge and have exerted themselves to acquire it. While we are trifling with small detachments, the enemy in bulk may be slipping away. We do not want him to slide off with impunity. After such herculean efforts to administer a drubbing, it would be pity to have him lose his paddy-whack.

Everything tends to the belief that Augusta is to be given the go by. Nervous ladies and citizens with plethoric purses or stocks in trade may congratulate themselves that the track of the living Simoom has passed them afar. But, should Sherman give us the slip utterly and make fast

[illegible]

The friends of Lieutenant J. H. M. [illegible], N. C. Troops, will be glad to learn that he was not killed, as reported, but after enduring a very painful and dangerous wound, he fell into the hands of the enemy and was at last accounts doing well in the hospital at Winchester.

SALE OF BONDS.—The [illegible] North Carolina coupon bonds advertised for sale at Creech & Litchford's by Kemp P. Battle, President of the Chatham Railroad, brought on Saturday last the following prices: $10,000 at 806 and interest. $[illegible] at 800 and interest. $[illegible] was bought by a Richmond firm, and the residue by citizens of this [illegible].

Messrs. Creech & Litchford, auctioneers, sold on Saturday, Confederate States 8 per cents. [illegible] dates brought 98½. Wake county bonds 164 and 165.

The *Conservative* learns that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geologis in the place of Dr. E. Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is an enthusiastic and accomplished geologist, and we rejoice to see that a native North Carolinian, educated at our own University, has undertaken a duty so responsible and honorable, as that of developing the rich resources of the State.

ANOTHER RAID.—From a letter, from a reliable gentleman, to Mr. Young, the Commoner from Yancey county, we learn that the East Tennessee tories made a raid upon Burnsville and surrounding country, in Yancy, on Sunday the 20th inst. Jackson Stewart, on our part, was killed, having seven balls shot through him, and eleven of our militiamen were captured. Mr. Robt. Penland was badly abused and beaten by the raiders, and a good deal of property was destroyed or carried off.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.